# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JULY 1981

## Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Israeli planes raided Palestinian targets south of Beirut on 12 July. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, 12 aircraft attacked the An-Na'imah and Ad-Damur regions in successive raids but failed to hit their targets due to antiaircraft fire. Beirut radio said intensive antiaircraft fire forced the planes to fly at a high altitude but reported that 5 people were killed and 25 wounded in the attack. The Voice of Lebanon said there were 50 casualties, including 6 deaths. Confirming the raid, Jerusalem radio said the Israeli pilots reported accurate hits on Palestinian ammunition warehouses and antiaircraft installations. The radio later reported that the planes hit new arms consignments from Libya. According to the radio, the targets were mainly bases belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, an organization headed by Ahmad Jibril and identified with Libya and Syria. The Voice of Lebanon reported that while the raid was in progress, Syrian warplanes overflew the Al-Biqa' valley to protect Syrian positions there but made no move to confront the Israeli planes, which were protected by a fighter escort.

The Israeli raid follows an earlier air attack on Palestinian positions south of Sidon on 10 July. On that morning, according to Jerusalem radio, Israeli planes destroyed a vehicle carrying Katyusha rockets near the Az-Zahrani River. Several hourse later, the radio reported, Palestinian forces responded by firing Katyusha rockets at Qiryat Shemona, injuring 14 people.

Habib Mission--According to Jerusalem television, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib held a lengthy meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and other Israeli officials on 12 July. Habib, who had arrived in Israel from Beirut earlier that day, expressed optimism about the chances of attaining an extensive political settlement in Lebanon, while Begin reiterated that the day will come when Israel can no longer wait for a diplomatic solution, though he stressed that he was not issuing an ultimatum, Jerusalem television reported. Commenting on Habib's latest visit to the region, Jerusalem radio said the United States is trying to incorporate the Lebanese missile crisis into a comprehensive regional settlement involving Israel, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. The radio noted that apart from the withdrawal of Syria's SAM missiles from Lebanon, the proposed settlement would include a suspension of Christian militia activities, a reduction of Israel's involvement in Lebanon and an end to the Syrian "conquest" along with stabilization of the Lebanese Government. ITIM reported on 13 July that Habib flew to Egypt en route to Saudi Arabia.

## Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. State Department envoy Robert McFarlane, who arrived in Israel on 12 July, will try to persuade Israel not to use U.S.-supplied F-16 aircraft in offensive operations. In an interview with the radio, broadcast on 13 July, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said there is no need to amend the conditions on the supply of U.S. arms to Israel because Israel has always used its arms solely for defensive purposes.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

Al-Asad Visits Libya--JANA reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad visited Tripoli over the weekend. According to Damascus television, his visit was part of the consulta tions and contacts currently taking place among the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Al-Asad and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held talks on the evening of 11 July, Damascus radio reported.

'Arafat Discusses Tour--Tripoli radio reported that Al-Qadhdhafi met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on 10 July. According to the radio, 'Arafat briefed Al-Qadhdhafi on the results of his visits to a number of Arab countries made at the latter's behest in order to mobilize Arab resources in face of threats against the Arab nation.

## Egypt

In an 11 July speech to National Democratic Party members in Alexandria, broadcast live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat criticized the Lawyers Association Council for distorting Egypt's image. While Egypt needs opposition, As-Sadat said, the lawyers council and some Muslim clergymen have resorted to abuse, imagining that "black malice" can be called opposition. As-Sadat revealed that he sent a letter to the People's Assembly speaker calling on the legislature to investigate those lawyers who have "exceeded their limits." Indicating that the Lawyers Association Council does not represent the views of all Egyptian lawyers, As-Sadat said the council is "against Egypt and against its aims." According to MENA, the Egyptian leader made similar criticisms of the lawyers council in a statement published by the weekly newspaper MAY on 13 July.

## Kuwait

According to SPA, the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has declared the head of the consular section of the U.S. Embassy persona non grata and ordered her to leave the country. The expulsion order follows a dispute involving the issuance of U.S. passports to the U.S.-born children of a Saudi father and American mother.

## Iraq

According to KUNA, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said in an interview published in the 12 July edition of Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH that relations between Iraq and the USSR declined 2 years ago because of the conflict between the Iraqi Government and the Iraqi Communist Party and because of Baghdad's denunciation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He added, however, that there was a third reason: the USSR's failure to implement contracts and agreements signed before the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war to provide Iraq with military spare parts and equipment. KUNA quoted Ramadan as saying that Iraq was not convinced by the Soviet explanation that the contracts were frozen in order to maintain neutrality in the war. Nevertheless, the said that Iraq has always considered the Soviets as friends and wishes to build relations with them. He described his visit to Moscow last month as a "step forward" in this direction.

In an undated interview with the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, Ramadan said the expulsion of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr from the Iranian presidency marked the beginning of a stage of acute conflicts in Iran. He affirmed that Iraq realizes that Iran is incapable of effecting a peace with Iraq due to the absence of a unified leadership or a leader. He stressed that while Iraq still favors a just peace, it is preparing for a fairly long war as desired by the Iranian rulers. Ramadan also asserted that if there is no clear Libyan stand on the war, Iraqi-Libyan relations will not be resumed. He complained that Al-Qadhdhafi is securing money and weapons for Iraq's enemies and described the Libyan leader's stand as "hostile."

## Iran

Arrests, Executions--Tehran radio reported that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's brother and two colleagues have been arrested. It did not say where the arrests were made. According to the radio, a would-be candidate for deputy in the forthcoming Majlis elections was arrested in Tehran, while 70 prominent members and supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were arrested in Zanjan. It also said an armed forces tribunal is investigating charges against an alleged collaborator of National Resistance Movement leader Shahpur Bakhtiar. According to various Iranian radio and AFP reports, 38 people were executed over the weekend around the country for antigovernment activities.

Presidential Candidates--According to Tehran radio, the Ministry of Interior released the names of the following four candidates for president who have been approved by the Council of Guardians: Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, 'Abbas Sheybani and Habibollah Askar-'Emadi.

Transfer of Assets in U.S.--Tehran radio reported that more than $2 billion of Iranian cash assets in the United States were transferred to the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank within the timeframe set by the Algerian declaration. The radio described the unfreezing of the assets as a reply to those who had tried to weaken the government of Prime Minister Raja'i by suggesting that Iranian assets had been plundered and expropriated by the signing of the Algerian declaration.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

According to Tehran radio, mopping-up operations in the Nowsud region continued over the weekend following the recent recapture of the area by Iranian forces. On 12 July the radio said the Iraqi forces had retreated some distance and were making greater use of heavy weaponry. An INA commentator, however, rejected the Iranian claim of victory in the Nowsud area, asserting on 10 July that the Iraqi Armed Forces were still on the highest peaks of the Nowsud mountains. An 11 July Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iranian soldiers in the Nowsud area were forced to retreat after sustaining 17 dead.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 133* *13 July 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Interview on Arab Unity, Israeli Attacks [VOP] A 1
OAPEC Secretary General Urges Unity on Oil Prices A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

New Secretary General Takes Office 1 Jul B 1
[Vienne DIE PRESSE 3 Jul]
Riyadh Attacks Oil Companies' Contract Violations B 1
Briefs: Loan to Guinea-Bissau B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

U.S. Consular Official Declared Persona Non Grata C 1
Iraqi Delegation Confers With Defense Minister [AL-QABAS 11 Jul] C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

France To Continue Military Aid, Honor Commitments C 1

EGYPT

As-Sadat Confirms Invitation to Menahem Begin D 1
'Ali Details Agreement on Multinational Force D 1

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 10-12 Jul E 1
Communique No 394 E 1
Communique No 395 E 1
Communique No 396 E 2
Ramadan on Iran, Relations With U.S., USSR E 3

LEBANON

Habib Visits President, Prime Minister for Talks G 1
Habib's 11 Jul Statement Seen as Reassuring G 1
Al-Wazzan Issues Statement on Security Efforts G 1
Witnesses Report 20 Israeli Planes in 12 Jul Raid G 1
General Talas Inspects Syrian Forces in Lebanon G 2

SYRIA

Paper Reviews U.S. 'Military Objectives' in Region H 1
Damascus Says All Conspiracies Will Be Foiled H 2

ISRAEL

Likud Said Prepared for National Unity Government I 1
Alignment Requests Authority to Form New Cabinet I 1
Prime Minister Says He May Seek New Elections I 1
Israel Unprepared to Alter Contract on U.S. Arms I 2
Shamir Interviewed on Missile Issue, F-16's I 3
Jibril's Bases Targeted in 12 Jul Air Strike I 4
Katyusha Fire From Lebanon Injures 14 Persons I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Al-Asad Makes Statement at Algiers Airport 12 Jul Q 1

LIBYA

Official Rebuts Crocker's 'Hostile Statements' Q 1
Al-Asad Arrives in Tripoli 11 Jul, Makes Statement Q 2
Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi Q 2
Departs Tripoli Q 3
'Arafat Meets Al-Qadhdhafi During Brief Visit Q 3

MOROCCO

Union Leaders Taken to Casablanca Court 11 Jul Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

ELF Declares Conditions for Dialogue With Regime R 1
Friendship Treaty With Bulgaria Ratified R 1

UGANDA

Obote Address on Democratic Party Opposition R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Cabinet Reshuffled; New Defense Minister Named S 1

ZAIRE

Meeting With Belgium's Nothomb Ends 10 Jul S 1
Bomboko, Nothomb Interviewed S 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Two Government Opponents Penalized by Court T 1

GHANA

President Warns Against Chieftancy Disputes T 1
Limann Urges People To Protest Insufficiencies T 1

GUINEA

International Companies To Exploit Uranium T 1

MALI

Traore Grants Clemency To Teachers, Students T 2

NIGERIA

Kano Rioters Burn Property; Adviser Reported Dead T 3
Quiet Reported 12 Jul T 4
Inquiry Set T 4
STANDARD Warns U.S. Not To Interfere in Africa T 4
Civil Service Official Denies New Wage Scales T 5
Police Official Advocates Closer Ties With Army T 5

SENEGAL

Marxist-Leninist Group Becomes Eighth Legal Party T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Requests Return of MiG-17, Access to Pilot U 1
Party Official Views MiG-17 Pilot's Defection U 1
Five Members of Resistance Group Surrender U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambican Seeks Asylum; Plane To Be Returned U 2

ZIMBABWE

Kaunda, Banana Speak at Banquet; Agreement Signed U 3

'ARAFAT INTERVIEW ON ARAB UNITY, ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC121316 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Jul 81

["Text" of the first part of an interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar--to the Cyprus-based AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI magazine represented by Salih Jallab, Kamil Fa'ur and Michel an-Nimri, published in the 13 July edition--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: We would like to begin by asking about the recent PLO initiative at the Arab level. Was this initiative fruitful?

Answer: There is no initiative really. It is just an effort I am making, especially since our views are in harmony with the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the need for a solid, comprehensive and unified Arab position against these challenges. This is what prompted my tour in North Africa, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabic, Kuwait and Yemen. I can say that this tour has achieved some successes. The latest of these successes was the announcement by the National Front in North Yemen [YAR] that it has reached agreement with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. All this was part of my tour.

Question: Naturally, this is as far as the peninsula is concerned, but has anything been accomplished in connection with our area, regarding Syrian-Iraqi relations, for example?

Answer: Undoubtedly. Suffice it to say that I was able to put a halt to the propaganda war between Syria and Iraq. President Saddam's recent statements were a manifestation and an expression of what I achieved in this respect.

There is no alternative to our nation's unity. Our nation has no alternative to more determination to attain unity and confront the Israeli challenges. These Israel challenges are not a coincidence. Israel is a forward bridgehead for world imperialism led by the United States. We are facing imperialism led by the United States. The struggle is between two cultures. This can only be met with a strategic, deep-rooted, cultural position with roots and bridges deep in the land.

We should be vigilant, cautious and up to the level of the challenges facing us. The question I have put to the entire Arab nation and all Arab leaders is: Are we up to the level of this challenge, or not? Today you probably heard about the Israel threats against the PLO. I said several days ago that a blow would be dealt to us after the [Israeli] elections--a blow perhaps directed against the PLO and Syria, or against the PLO and the Lebanese National Movement, that is against the joint forces. Of course, this will depend on developments and international conflicts. Will the blow be directed at the joint forces only? Or will it be directed at the joint forces and Syria? As you can see, the matter has vast dimensions, especially if we take into consideration the stress being placed by some on Soviet naval exercises with Syria. The U.S. ambassador in Washington [as heard] has denied this, however. This does not negate the presence of the Soviet fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, particularly since it is a friendly fleet, and there is no objection to this at a time when instructions were issued to U.S. naval units to come and flex their muscles in the Lebanese territorial waters, since the missile crisis, as the United States and Israel call it, began. Now as we sit here, we are within the U.S. fleet's range of fire.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, during your tour of the Arab countries, did you feel that the Arab mood is on a par with the acts of defiance you mentioned before?

Answer: I can say that these threats against our Arab nation, the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the joint forces as well as Begin's threat against Libya have created a most perilous situation. Our Arab nation, which is standing at a historic juncture, has been put to the test. I had previously said that I conveyed this message or these implications to our Arab nation. I have also put the following question to our Arab nation: Are we on a par with this challenge or not? Are we on a par with the perils looming against our Arab nation? When I say looming perils, I mean what I say. These are not decorative words and this is not were prose. These are real and tangible perils.

What happened with regard to the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor is an act [reminiscent] of 1967--but without a war. In 1967, we lost our land but we did not lose our will to fight. As for today, we did not make the reply that behoves a unified Arab nation against this American act. This is not an Israeli act, this is strictly an American act. We did not riposte against this American-Israeli act or this American act which was carried out by Israeli elements using U.S. arms, planes and technology. This means that we have lost a war without ever waging it. Keeping silent on this racist act means that we have lost the will to fight, to challenge and to struggle. Any human being on this planet who loses the will to fight is finished. Since prehistoric times--even before man's creation, if you will--the will to fight has been fundamental for survival. If our Arab nation has lost its will to fight, this means collapse. It is my right to put this question to our Arab nation: Is this generation, which is facing historic responsibilities, the generation of calamities or the generation of challenges? We, in the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces, have made our resolution, which is a clear one, namely, trees die standing upright!

Question: But the question remains, Brother Abu 'Ammar, how are the Arabs preparing themselves?

Answer: Regrettably, up to now I cannot say that the moves being made are on a par with the challenges.

Question: Have you made a suggestion in this respect?

Answer: I have suggested an urgent summit to be followed by a meeting of foreign and defense ministers and the Joint Defense Council. The summit will lay down the broad outlines while the Joint Defense Council will draw up the details.

Question: It has been mentioned that the call for the convocation of the Defense Council has been rejected because this would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Israel. Is this true?

Answer: After all these events, is there anyone who still does not realize that Israel has declared a war? Have you seen how history has its own corners of oblivion? No. This has a relation, as I previously said, with the future of our Arab nation. Furthermore, how shall we describe this war; I mean the war of attrition we are undergoing in southern Lebanon? Isn't this war directed against our Arab nation? Aren't the Palestinian people part of our Arab nation? Aren't the Lebanese people part of this nation? Isn't the threat against Syria directed against the Arab nation? Isn't the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor aggression against our Arab nation? Isn't the threat to strike against Libya a threat against our Arab nation as well?

Tishler, who is one of the Likud's bigwigs, has said that Begin will form the government and that if the work of his government is obstructed, he will occupy the oil fields, impose new prices, destroy the Syrian SAM missiles and crush the Palestinian revolution. Therefore, there is a daily war going on against our Arab nation.

The problem is that this enemy has become so impudent that we cannot say: By God, I do not want war! This enemy is the one that is fighting you and is declaring war on you. When agent As-Sadat says there will be no war after today, we come to discover how this utterance is a sham and a deceit because the war against the Lebanese and Palestinian people has not stopped since Camp David. There is also the issue of the missiles in Lebanon and the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. So, what shall we call all of these? Naturally, we have just to wait until the enemy decrees how many children each family is entitled to have. I do not want to go any further!

[At this point Abu 'Ammar looked excited. He was silent for some minutes, then went on to say:)

Tishler's declaration is extremely perilous. Regrettably, some Arab forces are behaving like ostriches, they are burying their heads in the sand so they are not seeing the looming peril. There are still some who are talking about a peaceful solution or an American solution or a solution by means of a European initiative. Every day we have a retreat such as the one that was proposed today by the Italian prime minister. All of this stems from the fact that these forces do not see any riposte by the Arab nation. Had they seen an appropriate riposte, they wouldn't have dared carry out all the above.

## OAPEC SECRETARY GENERAL URGES UNITY ON OIL PRICES

GF121442 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi--'Ali 'Atiqah, the secretary general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum exporting countries, OAPEC, stressed the importance of unifying the prices of crude oil so that the exporting countries may be able to face the challenges and pressures confronting the OPEC [as heard] countries by international oil companies. He said, in a press conference held in Abu Dhabi today, that the step adopted by the OPEC countries recently--of reducing production--is a good opportunity to absorb the oil surplus in the market and help the producing countries acquire a greater ability to face these challenges. He also expressed confidence that the OPEC countries were capable of adapting themselves in order to face the crisis despite the difficult situation currently prevailing in the market.

Mr 'Atiqah stressed the importance of Arab cooperation in the field of nuclear energy production.

NEW SECRETARY GENERAL TAKES OFFICE 1 JUL

AU061745 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Jul 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Vienna--OPEC, which has its headquarters in Vienna and comprises 13 countries, has a new chief: On 1 July Dr Marc Saturnin Nan Nguema of Gabon took over the post of secretary general from Ecuadorian Rene G. Ortiz.

RIYADH ATTACKS OIL COMPANIES' CONTRACT VIOLATIONS

LD101620 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "News and Comment"]

[Text] Once again a fabricated storm has been created with the aim of jeopardizing the rights of OPEC member states, bringing pressure to bear on them, and forcing them to continue making great sacrifices under the pretext that the world is suffering many crises.

Once again the international companies controlling the major markets are playing serious games and are seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of both the producing and consuming countries.

Once again there is a new sign on the horizon indicating that war will be resumed, that everything will be thrown into the game and that the producing countries will, in the face of these exploitationist methods, find themselves faced with difficult choices.

The oil companies [word indistinct] this; they go to extremes in playing with the oil markets and resort to many unlawful methods. They do so while thinking that differences between OPEC member states over the question of unifying prices or the policies of production will prevent suing them or exposing their games or opposing them or dealing with them in a manner dictated by our major national interests.

We in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, as an OPEC member state, assert that what the oil companies imagine as differences within OPEC which can be exploited and through which the organization can be weakened--we in this country wish to assert to all these people that OPEC is stronger than all their games, that its unified decision stands, that its stands are one, that its policies are decisive and that it can prove this in any test to which it is put.

When we decided upon the present production rates or the current prices we were not unaware of what is going on behind the screens in the international oil market. Also we did not discount the possibility of speculations and excesses by the oil companies. Nevertheless, we did not wish to deny the world a breather to improve its economic situation, regain its economic health, and begin an era of real prosperity.

There is a great difference between OPEC countries' production which is offered in the markets being devoted to purely economic objectives whose aim is to ensure prosperity and stability of the world economy, and between large parts of such production becoming a means of pressure or a strategic stockpile or credits suitable for bartering.

OPEC, while realizing that this exhaustible wealth must be utilized in serving the human community, finds itself not ready in particular circumstances to encourage any irresponsible actions by international companies, actions which would compel the OPEC member states to take difficult decisions which the world economy can neither bear nor digest.

At the same time we cannot exempt the world countries and peoples of responsibility for what these companies might force us to do if they do not act in the interest of world stability and bring pressure to bear in the interest of moderate stands both inside and outside OPEC. This is because present actions do not serve this trend and do not encourage the oil producing countries to continue pursuing their reasonable and disciplined policies.

Although we may feel our responsibility toward world stability as is evident in the [word indistinct] policies we decide upon, yet we cannot continue to follow this course indefinitely if we do not find good results for it not only in the industrial states but also in all the world countries. It is not unnatural that OPEC countries alone should sacrifice; rather the world community must share the consequences of this sacrifice and give tangible evidence of its desire to achieve balance and stability in the world economy.

Unless the countries take practical measures to economize consumption, to abandon the policy of stockpiling, and to continue to pursue the policy of energy development and (rationing), the OPEC countries will find themselves facing a single choice that will prompt them toward reconsidering many of their stands if they feel that such stands are not being appreciated and no effort is being made to meet them halfway.

## BRIEFS

LOAN TO GUINEA-BISSAU--The OPEC Fund for International Development has decided to grant the Republic of Guinea-Bissau a $1.5 million loan (about 525 million Guinean pesos) to assist its adverse balance of payments, we have been told by Comrade Carlos Correia, minister of finance, who returned recently from Vienna (Austria). The Government of Guinea-Bissau is expected to use the loan to import essential commodities, spare parts and accessories needed for agricultural or industrial production as well as other consumer goods of refined petroleum products. This question will be studied later. This loan, which is intended to bring the balance of payments into equilibrium, is the fifth granted by the fund to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The loan is interest-free, involving barely a 5 percent charge for administrative expenses and will expire after a period of 10 years. Loans from the fund to our country now total $17.5 million. [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 3 AB]

## KUWAIT

### U.S. CONSULAR OFFICIAL DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD121948 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has declared the head of the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, Mrs Bishop, persona non grata. The ministry has informed the U.S. Embassy that Mrs Bishop must leave the country within a week, beginning Sunday.

The ministry explained its request by the fact that Mrs Bishop violated Kuwaiti laws, thus contradicting the commitments of diplomats and consular officials.

### IRAQI DELEGATION CONFERS WITH DEFENSE MINISTER

GF111432 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has announced that the Iraqi military delegation led by Iraqi Intelligence Director 'Abd al-Jawad Zanun currently visiting Kuwait met on Thursday with Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and reviewed with him issues of common interest.

The source has said that the delegation is visiting Kuwait on an Arab and Gulf tour that has so far included Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The delegation will hold consultations with its brothers in the wake of the Israeli aggression against Iraq's "Tammuz" reactor.

It is worth noting that the Iraqi military move follows an Iraqi and Arab political move that began during the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad and ended with the Security Council meetings which condemned the Israeli attacks.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### FRANCE TO CONTINUE MILITARY AID, HONOR COMMITMENTS

LD121235 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] In a statement published in AR-RIYAD today Charles Hernu, the new French minister of defense, says that military cooperation between Saudi Arabia and France is the most important factor on which the strong relations between the two countries are based. He added that the French Ministry of Defense will, with the agreement of the Saudi Government, continue to participate in developing and equiping Saudi land and naval forces. He said that France considers it useful that the scope of military cooperation between the two countries be extended to include the air force. He said that the new French administration will honor all previous undertakings, and that military cooperation with Arab countries will continue actively. He expressed his hope that there will be new agreements in this sphere in the near future, but that the national sovereignty of all states and international law will be respected. The French minister expressed the respect of his country for the rights of all nations to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

AS-SADAT CONFIRMS INVITATION TO MENAHEM BEGIN

NC101227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1208 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Alexandria, 10 Jul--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said he sent Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin an invitation to visit Egypt but the date of the visit has not been set. The president said this in answer to foreign newsmen's questions after today's Friday prayers.

Answering a question on the Middle East issue, President as-Sadat said: As I have said before, I am always optimistic. Let us hope that after my visit to President Reagan and the start of the peace process in the near future, my optimistic outlook will prove true.

Asked if he will meet with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, President as-Sadat said: Sa'ud al-Faysal is just like my son. I don't anticipate meeting anyone who does not want to come to Egypt nor meeting anyone outside Cairo.

'ALI DETAILS AGREEMENT ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC102115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA)--In an exclusive statement to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has described the agreement that has been reached among Egypt, the United States and Israel on the formation of the multinational force as an important agreement aimed at returning complete sovereignty over Sinai to Egypt after the retrieval of the remaining part following the complete Israeli withdrawal on 25 April. 'Ali said that this agreement is in keeping with all the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said that the multinational force will be formed on the smallest scale possible. 'Ali said that the provisions on the tasks of the force are identical to the provisions outlined in the military appendix of the peace treaty. The immunities given to the force are similar to those outlined in the 1957 agreement on the UN emergency forces.

'Ali pointed out that the multinational force will include a U.S. battalion, which will be stationed in Sharm ash-Shaykh, and two battalions from other countries that will be stationed in Rafah.

'Ali said that the term of the director general of the force, who will be American, is 4 years and the term of the general commander, who will be chosen from one of the nationalities participating in the force, will be 3 years.

'Ali said that after reaching today's agreement, official contacts will now begin with a number of countries in Latin America and West Europe, to invite them to participate in the multinational force.

'Ali said that the agreement is considered to be an application and implementation of the peace treaty and that it is likely to be presented to the United Nations to be kept as a document with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

'Ali said that after the formation of the Israeli Cabinet a meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee will be held in Sharm ash-Shaykh. He will chair the Egyptian side at the meeting's discussion of the measures pertinent to receiving the rest of Sinai, and he will acquaint himself with the situation there in order to receive the installations.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 10-12 JUL

Communique No 394

JN101642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA)--Our valiant forces inflicted heavy losses on the forces on the racist Persian enemy during their military activities last night and today. Communique No 394 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that known Persian enemy losses were 133 killed and 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 7 observation posts destroyed. The communique said that our losses were 16 martyrs in all sectors and 1 mortar damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 394 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Two killed in front of our positions in the Nowsud region.
B. Three killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. In an ambush set up by one of our forward units, an enemy patrol was engaged in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced to flee, leaving behind 21 killed.
D. Six killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Mehran region.
F. Five killed and one vehicle, one stockpile of hardware and two observation posts destroyed in the Dezful region.
G. Ten killed and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
H. Our forward units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing 14 and destroying 1 tank and 1 vehicle.
I. One of our forward units engaged an enemy infantry force in the Abadan region and forced it to flee after killing 67. Our units also hit with various weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the same region, killing five and destroying two infantry positions, one vehicle, one excavator, two stockpiles of hardware and four observation posts.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 133 killed and 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 7 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled Basra with a heavy-caliber gun from the outskirts of the Abadan region.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 July 1981

Communique No 395

JN111636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to inflict fresh losses on the Persian enemy. In the past 24 hours, they killed 62 and destroyed various war materials. Communique No 395 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that other known enemy losses were one tank, seven vehicles, one stockpile of hardware, one armored car and one observation post.

The text of Communique No 395 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continue their military activities in the operational sectors. The outcome of their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded troop concentrations opposite their positions in the Nowsud area, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 17 dead.
B. Three killed and one tank and one vehicle laden with hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
C. One of our combat patrols attacked enemy positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, killing nine. Our patrols also killed four and destroyed two vehicles in the same area.
D. Four killed in the Mehran area.
E. Three vehicles, one armored car and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
F. Four killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Ahvaz area. Our forces hit the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 11 dead.
H. Ten killed and one vehicle laden with hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 62 killed and 1 tank, 7 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware, 1 armored car and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles, one gun and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 July 1981

Communique No 396

JN121628 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi forces have killed 66 of the Iranian regime's forces and destroyed 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 3 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post. This is reported in Communique No 396 issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on military activities in the theater of operations against the Iranian enemy in the past 24 hours. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With ability and loftiness, our triumphant armed forces continue to control the operational sectors. The results of military activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle loaded with hardware destroyed in front of our positions in the Nowsud region.
B. Three killed and one tank destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to flee after sustaining 14 dead and 2 infantry positions, 1 fieldgun and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.
D. Two killed in the Sumar region.
E. Two vehicles and one fieldgun destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Two killed and one fieldgun destroyed in the Mehran region.

G. Our units pounded enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Dezful region and forced them to retreat, killing 18 and destroying 1 vehicle.
H. Six killed and one infantry position and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
I. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and hit them hard with various weapons, killing 16.
J. Five killed and one excavator destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 66 killed and 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 3 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 13 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one fieldgun and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1981

RAMADAN ON IRAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

LD120856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA)--In an interview with Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH, published today, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan has declared that Iraq will not withdraw its forces from the Iranian territory it has occupied since the outbreak of war between the two countries last September until Iran recognizes its demands which center on Iraq's sovereignty over the whole of the Shatt al-'Arab. "Iran's recognition of our rights," he added, "is the sure date for withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to borders to be agreed upon--in addition to acceptance of the principle of noninterference and good-neighbor relations." Ramadan pointed out that his country no longer cares about Iran's unity as one state as long as enmity continues between both our countries. He added: "In the past, we were keen on preserving Iran's unity. Today, we are no longer anxious since Iran poses as a source of danger and hostility to Iraq." "Iran's disintegration is not too far off," he said, "with the continued internal conflicts among the Iranian leaderships--conflicts that have ended with the almost complete domination of government by the clergy." Ramadan declared that the mediation efforts made by several quarters, including the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement have all failed to make any progress toward settlement of the conflict. There was nothing new about mediation, he said, for the facts show that mediation, whether through the personal representative of the UN secretary general or anybody else, have failed to bring about anything new.

Replying to a question about relations between the United States and Iraq, which were severed during the 1967 Middle East war, Ramadan said that his country will not resume these relations until becomes convinced that the United States has reduced its support for Israel. Last month's Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, he said, "proves that U.S. alignment is still in favor of Israel and that its adherence to that alignment continues." "Restoration of relations with the United States," he said, "depends on one basic factor: our feeling that their attitude toward our pan-Arab causes has changed enough to enable us to decide on resuming these relations." It is recalled that these relations were severed by Iraq. Ramadan admitted that relations between Iraq and the USSR languished 2 years ago. He attributed this to the conflict between the Iraqi Government and the banned Iraqi Communist Party and to Baghdad's denunciation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He added, however, that there was yet a third reason, namely, the USSR's "failure to implement" contracts and agreements to provide Iraq with military spare parts and equipment, signed between the two countries prior to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Ramadan said that Iraq was not convinced by the Soviet explanation that these contracts were frozen in order to maintain neutrality in the war. However, he said, Iraq has always considered and continues to consider the Soviets as friends and wishes to build relations with them. He described his visit to Moscow last month as a "step fo rd" in this direction.

HABIB VISITS PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER FOR TALKS

NC102121 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] This evening, U.S. envoy Philip Habib paid a visit to the Republican Palace in B'abda and had dinner with the president of the republic. Naturally they assessed the situation in Lebanon in light of the latest developments and the work of the Arab follow-up committee.

This morning, Habib visited the prime minister and, as usual, he refused to make any statements. The prime minister, however, said that he briefed the U.S. envoy on the developments in the Lebanese issue because, as he said, Habib wanted to know the real atmosphere and whether or not it was reassuring.

HABIB'S 11 JUL STATEMENT SEEN AS REASSURING

NC120707 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Philip Habib, envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Middle East, has emphasized that there will be no war in the region. With this brief statement, Habib reassured the reporters who gathered around him when he arrived in Al-Mukhtarah yesterday afternoon to visit Walid Junblat.

At Al-Mukhtarah Palace, Habib met with [former prime minister] Amin al-Hafiz, Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah and permanent Lebanese representative at the United Nations Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni.

AL-WAZZAN MAKES STATEMENT ON SECURITY EFFORTS

NC102055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] This afternoon, within the framework of continuing the security contacts, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met and consulted with Col Muhammad Ghanim on the security steps to be carried out. Al-Wazzan also contacted Dr Samir Sabbagh for this purpose. Al-Wazzan received a statement from the Arab regiments explaining certain problems that arose in Sodeco. In addition, Al-Wazzan contacted the head of the Palestinian revolution security organ, Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member].

Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement this evening: Our interest in the security situation throughout the Lebanese areas has not ceased, particularly with regard to opening the roads in accordance with the stages I have already mentioned, beginning from Sodeco and up to At-Tayyunah, as well as to have the security situation in the western part of Beirut under control.

Al-Wazzan said that as a result of the current contacts, particularly with the quarters concerned in the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], security measures will be taken within the next 24 hours to reinforce the ADF patrols and ensure cooperation with the internal security forces in order to implement the security tasks and achieve stability in the area.

WITNESSES REPORT 20 ISRAELI PLANES IN 12 JUL RAID

NC121804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] This evening, the president of the republic and the prime minister held contacts with regard to the Israeli air raid.

Witnesses reported to the Voice of Lebanon that about 20 Israeli planes took part in the raid: Eight planes carried out the attack while the others formed a protective umbrella.

The Israeli raid was carried out in two stages. [It started] at 1630 and went on until a few minutes after 1800. Each raid went on for about 30 minutes while overflights continued over the areas which were being raided. A formation of Syrian warplanes entered into Lebanese airspace at 1755, that is, at the time when the attacking Israeli planes were continuing their strikes against the Palestinian positions in Ad-Damur and its hills, An-Na'imah and its vicinity and in Dayr az-Zahrani. Despite this, no air confrontation took place between the Syrian and Israeli planes. The Syrian warplanes only flew over the Al-Biqa' as a precautionary measure to protect the Svrian forces there. During the Israeli attack, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was on his way from Al-Mukhtarah--where he met Mr Walid Junblatt--to Beirut. Casualties as a result of the attack are estimated at about 50, in addition to the destruction and enormous damage to military bases and houses. On account of the raid, the Beirut International Airport was closed. It reopened at 1840. Also, many accidents occurred along the Khaldah-Ad-Damur road because of the panic created by the raid.

Subsequent Palestinian reports say that a landing operation was taking place at about 1900 on the coast of Ad-Damur near its forests. Other reports say the Israelis used heat balloons to jam equipment during the raid.

GENERAL TALAS INSPECTS SYRIAN FORCES IN LEBANON

JN112039 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] This morning, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, accompanied by Brig Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs, visited our forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in the Tripoli area, the capital of the north. He was received by the brigadier general-commander of the Syrian Forces in Lebanon and the commanders and officers of the combat units in the area. Later, Gen Mustafa Talas met with the fighters, who chanted: Long live the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad.

At the beginning of his address to the fighters, Gen Mustafa Talas conveyed the president's greetings and best wishes to the soldiers of our Arab nation in achieving the principles and objectives of our Arab nation. Gen Mustafa Talas explained the dimensions of the plot which is aimed against the will of our people in revolutionary Syria by erupting the situation in Lebanon through the Phalangists, agents and the like. He said: Our forces in Lebanon have provided the Lebanese people with security and safety and have preserved the unity of Lebanon's soil and sons despite the schemes of the agents, the lackeys of Israel and United States. Our valiant forces also confronted the enemy air force and shot down many planes and are performing their duty in Lebanon out of the principle of fraternity between the sons of our one people.

Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister said: Our missiles will remain in Lebanon to defend our forces and to confront the enemies despite the will of the enemies. Our forces will not submit to the threats being made by Begin and his supporters, the bearers of grudges against our people. We will relentlessly and unwaveringly confront every Zionist attack on the required level. The general said: Our people in Syria have managed to wipe out reaction in Syria and its agents--the Muslim brothers--who were recruited by Israel and the United States and their agents in the area like traitor As-Sadat. During his meeting with the fighters, General Talas alluded to the good relations between Syria and the friendly Soviet Union, praising its sincere stands in support of our nation. Later, Gen Mustafa Talas visited Ihdin and met with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. He conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings.

PAPER REVIEWS U.S. 'MILITARY OBJECTIVES' IN REGION

JN120921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Washington's Ambitions and Arab Steadfastness" TISHRIN says: The United States is devoting special importance to the Middle East region, which did not begin with the administration of current President Ronald Reagan. This is due to several factors, namely, the strategic position of the region, its rich oil resources and the political and military influence the countries in the region have over the current struggle between imperialism and socialism in the world.

The U.S. feverish, intensified efforts to impose complete hegemony over the region and reverse the course of progress here began in Nixon's era and continued through Ford's. The U.S. efforts brought about the theory of the close link between the Arab oil regions and U.S. national security. President Carter's era confirmed this theory and substantiated it by increasing the U.S. military presence in the region. Carter's method of achieving U.S. objectives consisted of working for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute that would bring all the Arabs and Israel into a U.S. alliance that would guarantee complete control over the region and its resources and place the region in the imperialist camp.

TISHRIN adds: Reagan's era has not changed the U.S. strategic military objectives in the region. It has, however, put the question of an alliance that would bring the Arabs and Israel together before the question of a settlement. Reagan's era has also increased the violence and intransigence of the U.S. stand, made it adopt a stand of confrontation instead of detente with the Soviet Union, led it to interfere militarily in the wake of the Vietnam defeat, to establish alliances and military bases, to intensify its military presence in some sensitive regions and to form the Rapid Deployment Force.

In its attempts to impose its will on the region, the United States does not hesitate to use all kinds of pressure, threats and incitment. This led it to give the green light to Israel to provoke the Syrian forces in Lebanon, to escalate tension and spread the clouds of war over the region.

Syria has rejected the U.S. demands part and parcel. It remained committed to its principled pan-Arab stand of placing the issue of Palestine at the top of its list and calling for the achievement in phases of the pan-Arab objective of liberating all the occupied Arab territories, safeguarding the Palestinian Arab people's national rights and foiling the Camp David accords, which are hostile to pan-Arab interests. Because this is Syria's stand, confrontation between it, the United States, Israel and its agents has been and continues to be inevitable. The possibility exists that Israel will wage a military adventure against Syria and its forces in Lebanon. U.S.-Israeli coordination is unaffected by the intentional publication of reports that there are so-called differences between the two over Israel's use of U.S. weapons in its hostile aggressions against the Arabs.

TISHRIN stresses that Syria is determined to unhesitatingly confront any Israeli aggression with courage. It will not permit aggression to go unpunished regardless of the cost nor permit the direct aggressors, their supporters and collaborators to escape the consequences. Syria, which shall not stop building its intrinsic strength, realizes the importance of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action against imperialism and Zionism and their conspiracies. Syria is also well aware of the effect of the cohesive Arab stand and of the importance of the oil resources. That's why the work on behalf of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action has always been a permanent task shouldered by Syria as adopted by the seventh Ba'th Party regional congress.

DAMASCUS SAYS ALL CONSPIRACIES WILL BE FOILED

JN121338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and Algiers stirred great Arab and international interest, interest with reasons behind it. One of these reasons is that international interest in the Middle East is concentrated on Syria because it is playing the major role in the region's affairs. Anyone interested in the Arab nation and the Arab-Israeli conflict finds himself interested in every Syrian move, whether he be enemy or friend. Friends are interested in supporting and encouraging Syria to pursue victory of the Arab liberation movement over its historical enemy, the imperialist-Zionist alliance. Enemies are also interested in any moves made by Syria. When President Hafiz al-Asad pays a visit anywhere, adopts an internal decision or even makes a statement, he becomes the center of interest of antagonistic circles, which want to weaken Syria and its steadfastness. These antagonistic circles believe that weakening Syria, the first and basic front of confrontation with the enemies of the Arabs, means weakening the Arabs. These antagonistic circles also believe that President al-Asad's every move implies present or future harm to the strength of the Arabs' enemies. This applies to every visit by President al-Asad to the Soviet Union or any other friendly country.

Under the present circumstances, President al-Asad's visit to fraternal Libya and Algiers, both members of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, gains special importance. This is because merely paying such a visit indicates the healthy political state of the Arab side in its long conflict with its enemies.

The repeated contacts among the forces of Arab steadfastness and confrontation and the consultations among its leaders--the most recent of which were the visits paid by PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Libya and Syria, which President al-Asad is now complementing by visiting Libya and Algiers in addition to meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat before going to Libya--these contacts and consultations indicate an aware, struggling Arab presence confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab nation, a conspiracy joined by several reactionary Arabs, especially As-Sadat and the Phalangists in Lebanon. Therefore, it is the right of the quarters of the front antagonistic to the Arab nation to take an interest in events in the struggling Arab trench and even to be afraid.

The ability of Syrian and the other steadfast Arabs to overstep the obstacles placed in their path, particularly on their borders, means the establishment of a new phase of Arab struggle and signals a move from active steadfastness to active confrontation.

In return for every step of progress we achieve, we Arabs can expect more active imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracies, especially since U.S. envoy Philip Habib is in the region. Surely, he is closely watching the rising level of the victories of the Arab mass struggle under the leadership of Syria and the other members of the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation while he is monitoring the signs of isolation of the followers of the United States in the region and their predicament. He will work to change the situation to the disadvantage of the Arab nation.

Syria, however, is on the lookout. Syria is made stronger by the support of its Arab brothers and the friends of the Arab struggle in the international arena with the Soviet Union at the forefront. Syria is also closely watching all the conspiracies being hatched against the nation. Syria will foil these conspiracies.

LIKUD SAID PREPARED FOR NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA131217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Prior to his meeting with the Alignment representatives, President Navon conferred with a Likud delegation. Our correspondent reported that in the course of that meeting Mr Navon expressed interest in the chances for establishing a national unity government. Members of the Likud told him that as far as their side is concerned, they are prepared for this, but they maintained that there is no responsiveness toward this on the part of the Alignment.

ALIGNMENT REQUESTS AUTHORITY TO FORM NEW CABINET

TA131012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Alignment representatives today asked the president of the state to charge Shim'on Peres with forming the new Cabinet. They told the president that the Alignment government would be supported by the Citizens Rights Movement, Shinuy and Telem. They claimed that Moshe Dayan this morning informed Peres that he would support a Cabinet led by Peres, assuming that his political plan also includes the implementation of the autonomy.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS HE MAY SEEK NEW ELECTIONS

TA121933 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1915 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] At the Cabinet meeting today Mr Begin said that if he does not manage to form a Cabinet within a reasonable period of time he may go to new elections. Israel Cabinet ministers estimate that the prime minister has not yet overcome difficulties regarding the basic lines of the coalition agreement and the distribution of Cabinet portfolios. Political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports:

[Begin videotape] Ben-Gurion dragged on a transition government for 9 months but we will not do this; if I fail to form a Cabinet shortly we will go to new elections as soon as possible. This sentence was thrown into the air at the Cabinet meeting hall by the prime minister in reaction to a comment by Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin that the present government could continue in power for a long time. The ministers did not react to the prime minister's remarks but after the meeting they assessed that the prime minister referred his remarks first of all toward Interior Minister Dr Burg and Religious Affairs Minister Abu-Hatzera. Both the National Religious Party and Tami--these ministers say--do not desire elections soon. Both factions pile obstacles on the establishment of the new government in their demand for the religious affairs portfolio and their representation in the Cabinet. Some ministers said that the prime minister referred his remarks also to his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, who had not made the formation of the Cabinet any easier by declaring on television on Saturday evening [11 July] that Israel is a country of law and not a country of halakha [Jewish law]. This sentence may pile obstacles on the incorporation of Agudat Yisra'el into the future coalition. Cabinet sources further said today that there is no need for a decision on repeated elections since, if Mr Begin does not succeed in forming a Cabinet within 42 days, there is no chance that the Alignment will be able to do so and there will be no way out other than new elections.

Finally, despite the prime minister's remarks and the ministers' assessments, some view this as an attempt by Mr Begin to speed the coalitional negotiations and lead to the establishment of a government as soon as possible. [end videotape]

ISRAEL UNPREPARED TO ALTER CONTRACT ON U.S. ARMS

TA121201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Report by Razi Barqay from in front of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] Israel is under no circumstances prepared to change the conditions of the Israeli-U.S. contract on sale of arms, signed in 1952, according to which U.S.-made arms would only serve Israel for defensive purposes. We have not deviated from the conditions stipulated in the contract, people in Jerusalem said this morning hence there is no reason why it should be amended.

Members of the Cabinet hope that in the course of this week the United States will lift the suspension of the shipment of F-16's to Israel. They say that one could hope that on Friday, 10 aircraft would be dispatched--4 from the previous round and 6 promised for this month.

As for the autonomy issue, business is as usual--a ministerial meeting in which Menahem Begin participated took place. At the end of the session, Dr Burg told us: One has room to hope for real progress by the year's end.

[Begin recording] [Burg] Since so far Egypt's reason for the noncompletion of the talks was that it had waited for the results of the elections, now that the elections have already been held--even though I cannot tell for the moment whether or not they like their outcome, but this is not to the point; there is a treaty between two countries, signed at Camp David, on peace and on talks on the autonomy issue. At the prime minister's initiative, we held a preliminary meeting today to resume the clarifications. We have been studying the material anew and things will be clarified at the appropriate levels. Someone from the United States is coming and talks will be held with him as well. When and if the meetings of the prime minister are held--namely, between the prime minister of Israel, Mr Begin, and President as-Sadat, in the course of which related talks probably will be held as well--this was, then, a sort of prelude and preparation for the beginning.

[Television political correspondent Elimelekh Ram] Dr Burg, President as-Sadat said at the Ofira summit as well that he hoped that by the year's end the agreement on autonomy would be signed. Is the Government of Israel party to this feeling?

[Burg] I cannot commit myself precisely in terms of calendar dates but such chances certainly exist.

[Barqay] Dr Burg, based on the information you have, will you serve as chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs in the next government as well?

[Burg] At the Ofira summit, the prime minister said: Yes. [end recording]

Thus it transpires that Yosef Burg will continue to be a key figure in the next Cabinet.

Today's Cabinet session dealt with clarifications and assessment in view of the prime minister's visit to two important places: Alexandria at the end of this month, to see As-Sadat; and to Washington in early September, to meet the President.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE ISSUE, F-16'S

TA130651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Interview of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Razi Barqay on 13 July; interview conducted by telephone--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Shamir, the United States has asked Israel to be patient until the missile crisis is solved. Has the Government of Israel set a time limit beyond which it would not be prepared to tolerate the presence of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon?

[Answer] Israel has not set an ultimatum in terms of time but it has emphasized, and continues to stress, that it regards this problem of the Syrian missiles stationed on Lebanese soil as a problem that should be resolved urgently.

[Question] Does Israel insist that Lebanon return to being an independent state, that the Syrian presence there be terminated?

[Answer] The Israeli interest is that Lebanon, our neighbor to the north, be an independent country and that its soil be liberated from conquest, conquest by aliens, or, in other words, from Syrian and Palestinian terrorist organization occupation.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, in your opinion, is the Cabinet's handling of this affair at this moment correct? At the time you talked about the need for the missiles to be immediately pulled back, and meanwhile months have elapsed and yet nothing has changed.

[Answer] I think the Cabinet is handling the matter appropriately. He said we are unable to tolerate the presence of the missiles on Lebanese territory and a few days after this happened the U.S. President approached us and announced that he accepts our view, namely tha the missiles do not have to be there or that they should be removed from there, but he added that he would ask us to allow for time for U.S. diplomatic efforts. We, as friends and allies of the United States, have responded to the President's request and gave him this time for the diplomatic effort. That effort still continues.

[Question] We gather that, in addition to this problem, you are also busy dealing with another problem: that of the suspension of the delivery of the U.S. F-16 aircraft to Israel and that this morning you are scheduled to meet with the U.S. representative who has arrived in Israel. Is it your impression that the suspension has reached its end? Will the aircraft we had been promised arrive in Israel this week?

[Answer] I cannot predict or prophesy about anything that is not done by us.

[Question] Washington has emitted signals that the suspension is about to end. You probably heard about this, or were briefed about them.

[Answer] There are such reports, about a tendency to end this suspension, and we hope that these reports are found to be true.

[Question] Does this mean that Israel will be prepared to change the conditions of the contract signed with the United States in 1952? Will Israel be prepared to declare that we will use U.S.-made aircraft only for defensive purposes?

[Answer] There is no need to amend these conditions on the supply of U.S. arms to Israel at all, because Israel has never used any sort of arms--not only U.S.-made arms but all arms from any make whatsoever--for anything but defensive purposes.

[Question] But there have been disagreements, sir, between ourselves and the United States over whether or not the operation against the [Iraq] reactor was distinctly an act of self-defense.

[Answer] Disagreements can always surface. We are convinced that if there is significance in self-defense, this operation is a classical case in which arms were used toward such an end.

[Question] Finally, Mr Foreign Minister, after the election there were rumors and reports circulated that you, the members of the Likud, plan to replace members of the Foreign Ministry staff, or perhaps also in government offices, with what is known as your men. In the Foreign Ministry, is there any intention of replacing ambassadors? Is there, for instance, an intention of replacing the Israeli ambassador to the United States?

[Answer] All these rumors are totally unfounded. Clearly, in every government office changes and substitutions in accordance with the demands of the job can and do occur sometimes. I presume that in the course of years changes will take place in the Foreign Ministry as well. Biology does its thing as well.

As for our ambassador to the United States, I have already announced that there are no grounds to the report that he will be replaced.

[Question] Thank you very much, sir.

JIBRIL'S BASES TARGETED IN 12 JUL AIR STRIKE

TA130658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] New information on yesterday's Israeli air strike against terrorist targets in the Ad-Damur area of southern Lebanon: Our reporter has learned that the targets were mainly bases belonging to Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front-General Command, which is identified with Syria, and Libya. They were located next to the seashore, between An-Na'imah and Ad-Damur. The terrorists prevented journalists from reaching the site after the air strike but reporters said that thick smoke rose from the site. Lebanese officials spoke of dozens of casualties.

Radio Beirut also said that Israeli planes struck at another site north of An-Nabatiyah. The Christian radio station, the Voice of Lebanon, put the casualty toll at 50 wounded. It also said that Syrian planes in the area did not try to intercept the Israeli airport.

KATYUSHA FIRE FROM LEBANON INJURES 14 PERSONS

TA110532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Last night 14 persons from Qiryat Shemona were hit by Katyusha fire from the An-Nabatiyah plateau in southern Lebanon. Most of the people sustained light injuries when a private residence was hit. One of its tennants had a coronary and the rest were slightly injured. Our forces returned fire toward the source of fire in southern Lebanon. The Katyusha rockets were fired several hours after the air force yesterday attacked new Kaytusha launchers belonging to terrorists in southern Lebanon, members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

## ALGERIA

### AL-ASAD MAKES STATEMENT AT ALGIERS AIRPORT 12 JUL

JN122016 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Statement by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Syrian television correspondent 12 July on arrival at Algiers airport--videotaped]

[Text] As you know we are used to meeting with my brother President Chadli Bendjedid from tine to time at the summit level to exchange views on the situation in the region and issues of joint interest. Because of the relations of brotherhood and joint destiny of Syria and Algeria within the framework of our belonging to the same Arab nation, we always endeavor to reach a unified opinion on all issues. We also endeavor to build a unified and active Arab stand capable of confronting imperialist plots against our nation.

It is clear that the imperialist and colonialist activities are escalating and therefore our nation faces a more serious situation. It is our duty to meet in such circumstances and seek constructive means of developing our capabilities for confrontation in all ways. This is in addition to the personal considerations which always prompt me to meet with my brother President Chadli Bendjedid and to develop the links which bind these two parts of the Arab nation. I am happy to meet with President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers and to meet with our great Algerian Arab people and convey to them the greeting of their brothers in Syria.

## LIBYA

### OFFICIAL REBUTS CROCKER'S 'HOSTILE STATEMENTS'

LD101672 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jul (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr. Crocker made hostile statements against the Jamahiriyah before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Senate yesterday. He said that the U.S.A. condemns the Libyans expansionist policy in Africa and announced that the U.S.A. is offering her assistance to the African countries threatened by (Libya) as he put it.

Mr. Ibrahim (al-Bashari), secretary of the Administrative Committee for Revolutionary Information in the Jamahiriyah, made a statement to JANA in response to Crocker's statement. He said that Crocker's statements coincide with the terrorist hostile campaign launched by the U.S. administration against Libya because the U.S.A. is well aware that the Libyan stands form a strong barrier in face of the U.S. colonialism in the Arab region and Africa. It is the U.S.A. that carries out sabatoge activities in Africa and has intentions to intervene under cover what she calls "countering Libyan expansionism."

Mr. (al-Bashari) went on to say that the African countries which, according to Crocker, are exposed to Libyan threat, are independent countries and they did not ask the U.S.A. the favour of speaking on their behalf. Those statements in themselves are considered as interference in African internal affairs and violation of the sovereignty of these countries.

He added that the African countries have praised the role played by Libya in Chad and decided to hold the next African summit in Libya as a gesture of appreciation towards Libya's stands in support of the causes of progress and liberation in Africa.

In respect to Libyan military presence in Chad, the U.S.A. has no right to even mention it because the Libyan troops lent to Chad at the request of the Chadian legitimate government and that government alone has the right to ask the withdrawal of the Libyan troops from Chad. [sentence as received]

Mr. (al-Bashari) pointed out that those threatening the African states are the racists of South Africa [words indistinct] and openly too.

To this effect the African countries at Nairobi summit have unanimously condemned the alliance between the U.S.A. and the apartheid regime of South Africa.

At the end of his statement Mr. (al-Bashari) wondered who is following expansionist policy in Africa and the world? And who is exercising threat and destruction in the world? Is it Libya, the country which supports the causes of freedom, develops its economic and social capabilities and wants to live in peace, or is it the U.S.A. with her military bases and fleets which strike a siege around the whole continent and her rapid deployment and multinational monopolies that drain the economic resources of the developing countries?

AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 11 JUL, MAKES STATEMENT

JN111904 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Damascus television correspondent Mihran Yusuf dispatch from Tripoli on 11 July 1981--videotaped]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen: We greet you from the Libyan capital, Tripoli, where President Hafiz al-Asad has just begun the first stage of his visit to fraternal Libya.

At 1730 Damascus and Tripoli time, the Syrian plane carrying President Hafiz al-Asad and his Syrian delegation landed at Tripoli International Airport. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, was at the head of those who were at the airport to receive the president. He embraced and welcomed President al-Asad. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also shook hands with the Syrian delegation, which comprises 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs. President Hafiz al-Asad shook hands with Maj as-Salam Jallud, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, members of the Revolution Command Council. His excellency also shook hands with the secretary and member of the General People's Committee and senior armed forces officers. He also shook hands with the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited to Libya.

President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to fraternal Libya and his forthcoming visit to Algeria are party of the current consultations and contacts among the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to exchange views on the current issues in the area.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

JN120653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli--Talks between the Syrian side under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the Libyan side under Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will resume in Tripoli this morning.

The two presidents held a meeting at 2130 yesterday. It was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs. On the Libyan side, the meeting was attended by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. At 2300, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi joined the meeting, which ended at 0115 this morning.

An atmosphere of profound pan-Arab responsibility prevailed over the talks. The two sides reviewed the situation in the region and the current developments in the Arab-Israeli struggle. The two sides stressed the importance of Syria's steadfastness against the Israeli enemy and the need to strengthen this steadfastness, given the fact that Syria now constitutes the principal line of defense of the Arab nation. They also reviewed the Arab situation and the means for consolidating Arab steadfastness for the confrontation with imperialist-Zionist provocations.

During the meeting, the two sides also discussed imperialist-Zionist pressures to which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is being subjected. Emphasis was put on the need to support Libya to enable it to confront the pressures to which it is being subjected by the Camp David parties.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had hosted an Iftar banquet in honor of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at 2030 yesterday. It was attended by the members of the Syrian and Libyan sides.

Departs Tripoli

LD121510 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jul (JANA)--President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic left Tripoli at noon today at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriyah. The leader of the revolution was foremost among those who saw him off at Tripoli International Airport. Also seeing him off were Brig Abu Baker Yunis Jabir, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Hamidi. Also present were members of the Secretariat of the People's Congress, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee and members of the diplomatic corps in the Jamahiriyah.

'ARAFAT MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI DURING BRIEF VISIT

LD111620 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution last night received Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who acquainted the commander of the revolution with the results of his tour of a number of Arab countries within the framework of the mission entrusted to him by the brother commander to mobilize the Arab resources in facing up to the true enemy of the Arab nation. 'Arafat also acquainted the commander of the revolution with the results of his recent visit to Yugoslavia. Brother 'Arafat left Tripoli today at the end of his brief visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

UNION LEADERS TAKEN TO CASABLANCA COURT 11 JUL

NC111657 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rabat, 11 Jul (AFP)--The secretary general of the Moroccan Democratic Labor Confederation (CDT) and 14 other union leaders and members were taken to court in Casablanca today in connection with the riots which broke out in that city on June 20, CDT sources said.

The CDT organized the general strike which generated into bloody street clashes between police and demonstrators three weeks ago in Casablanca. The official casualty toll of the riots was 66 dead and 110 injured, but unofficial reports suggested that the true toll could be much higher. CDT Secretary General Noubir Amaoui and the other CDT members taken to court today were not arrested during the riots, but were picked up at the confederation's Casablanca headquarters, which has since been closed by the authorities, CDT sources said.

Those charged included CDT Executive Committee members Abderrahman Shennaf, Lakbir Bezzaqui and Mohamed Mrani. They are accused of breach of public order following incitement to illegal demonstration. Their trial, which opened Wednesday, was immediately postponed to complete a pre-trial investigation.

About 40 more CDT and Socialist Union for Popular Forces members, including Rabat's former President of the Bar Abderrahman Benameur, are to be tried at the Rabat Criminal Court on Monday in connection with the June 20 riots.

## ETHIOPIA

### ELF DECLARES CONDITIONS FOR DIALOGUE WITH REGIME

JN121442 Doha QNA in Arabic 1340 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jul (QNA)--The Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) has declared its willingness in principle to hold an unconditional dialogue with Ethiopia as long as representatives from the United Nations, the Arab League and the OAU participate. The ELF-RC reiterated its refusal to negotiate alone with the Ethiopian Government. Hamad Muhammad Sa'id, ELF representative in the Gulf, said that all factions of the Eritrean revolution are unanimous on this issue and are willing to negotiate with the Ethiopian regime to achieve a solution ensuring the Eritrean people's right to independence and self-determination.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, the Eritrean official denounced the role played by the Ethiopian Government in the Red Sea. He added that the Ethiopian regime is currently linked with all the forces opposed to the Arab nation, particularly Israel, which recently gave this regime $7 million in aid.

### FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH BULGARIA RATIFIED

EA111922 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] A treaty of friendship, cooperation and consular convention between Ethiopia and Bulgaria has been ratified by the governments of the two countries. The instruments were signed by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, and Comrade (Dihinter Tekhov), the Bulgarian ambassador to Ethiopia.

Comrade Dr Feleke said that the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation would further strengthen the close ties between the two countries. The Bulgarian ambassador on his part lauded the personal contributions made by the leaders of the two sides to strengthen relations between the peoples of the two countries.

## UGANDA

### OBOTE ADDRESS ON DEMOCRATIC PARTY OPPOSITION

EA121600 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1613 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Address by President Milton Obote at Uganda People's Congress victory rally at Apollo ground, Kitgum Central Constituency, northern Uganda--live]

[Excerpts] There should be no activities at all at night. Let no one deceive you to collect the funds at night. Funds for what? To overthrow Uganda People's Congress [UPC] Government? Money collected here in Kitgum will overthrow UPC Government, when the entire people of Kitgum District voted for UPC? I invite you with open hands. If you were yesterday in the Democratic Party, you were not wrong. You thought it was correct first. But the majority of the people of Uganda have said no. The Democratic Party cannot lead Uganda now. Join the majority. Join the party of progress. Join the party that (?receives) and respects the people of Uganda.

I know what happened here on 10th and 11th of December last year. I was in Kampala. I was told that when you started voting some of your polling stations' didn't have enough ballot papers. (?But who) is responsible for that? (?There is) one man responsible for that. It was a young man in Kampala. He was responsible to send all the ballots and (?leave) them here [words indistinct]. He did not. [Words indistinct] Why? The answer came later on 11th December.

(?Many) thousands of you could not vote in (?the day). That young man issued a statement. He issued a statement on the afternoon of 10 December to say that voting would continue on the next day and polling would stop at 2 o'clock on 11th December. Then what happened (?this day) on (?11th) December? The headquarters of the Democratic party issued a statement that they (?really) won all the seats in Kitgum District and yet you were there voting, and they knew that you were still voting. Why did they issue that statement? Because they did not respect you. They did not (?expect) you to make a choice. [passage indistinct]. And the party that will not respect the citizens is not a party to lead a country. A vote is a right, is a right given by the constitution to the citizens.

When somebody becomes an authority he can be very corrupt. The Democratic party is (?like) that man. [passage indistinct] Now they want to hoodwink the people of Uganda on 11th December, but they will not do it again. We are going to defeat them (?everything). Why should I say that? We have the support of the majority of people. But even now in Kampala, what do you (?hear)? Recently in parliament a member of the Democratic Party said that they were robbed of their victory in the election. These people cannot [words indistinct]. (?What is wrong) with their heads? How could we have rigged the election here in Kitgum [words indistinct]? If we wanted to rig elections we would have rigged elections in Buganda. Why should we have left nearly all the seats in Buganda (?to them)? Why should we have left all the seats in Kampala City, the capital of Uganda, to them? If we had (?been) experts in rigging [words indistinct] place of rigging elections would have been in Kampala.

They have got zero seats in Kitgum. They will remain so forever and even every time there should be an election, let them get zero here because they do not respect you. Therefore, you [words indistinct] members of Democratic Party here, why do you remain in a party that does not respect you? That is why I invite you to join UPC because UPC will work for everybody.

Fellow citizens, Ugandans as one, we have a difficult job of reconstruction. We are prepared to work with Democratic Party because we must bring unity in this country. We must avoid wastage of anything. We must not waste human material in the reconstruction of Uganda. We must not waste material resources.

And here as I speak to you, there are a number of Ugandans who are still in exile or have made themselves to go in exile. In West Nile there are a number of Ugandans who are in Sudan or in Zaire. [sentence as heard] Nobody sent them there. I am prepared to go to West Nile tomorrow to receive them back. I have said this again and again, that the UPC Government shall not practice the policy or anything to do with revenge. I have lived in exile. I do not want another Ugandan to go in exile when UPC is in government. We have lost a lot of people. There are women who lost their dear ones. There are children who have lost their fathers, good friends. But still we say we shall cooperate and we shall stick on that line. So we ask all those people to come home. [Words indistinct] policy of no revenge.

It is not an easy policy. But it will be done because we are looking forward. We are not looking backwards. Those things did happen. They were painful. They have been painful. We shall not forget them. But we shall forgive. That is why I extend the hand of friendship to everybody in Uganda. But we are not going to allow some of our brothers who say they are going to the bush to cause us problems again. [Words indistinct] the people of Uganda as a whole.

There is no neighboring country that is going to allow those bandits to invade Uganda. I have been to Kenya. I have been to Sudan and Zaire. I have seen the president of Rwanda. I know the president of Tanzania. Those are all our neighboring states; none of them shall allow these bandits to come from there and cause us trouble here.

But listen to what they say. They say they are going to the bush. To do what in the bush? We want to farm; they want to go to the bush. We want children to have education; they want to go to the bush. We want to construct roads, hospitals; they want to go to the bush. Why? Those who want to go to the bush are robbers. These are robbers. These are people who want to cause us trouble. I want to repeat what I said to the youth of Gulu in the month of June. You young men of Uganda and young girls: The future is yours. If these fellows go to the bush and you know where they are, deal with them. Deal with them there.

This is a serious matter. The secretary general of Democratic Party issued a statement to say he was going to the bush to fight.

Supposing it was the secretary general of UPC. Their progaganda today would be the UPC is a party of blood. Now we can say, we can say to Paul Ssemogerere as a challenge: Tell us whether the Democratic Party is a party of blood. He has now appointed an acting secretary general, which means Bwengye is still the substantive secretary general.

But even if we were to deal with Bwengye, what about Yusuf Lule? He has been a member of the Democratic Party for 20 years. He also stays in London, that is, organizing an army to fight. If I were Mr Lule I would retire [words indistinct] with honor. Mr Lule was removed as president of Uganda. He had been president for only 68 days. And do you know what happened on the night he was removed? Those who support Mr Lule should know what happened on that night. The motion to remove him was moved by a member of the Democratic Party. The motion was debated for hours in front of Mr Lule. He kept quiet. He never said a word, and these people were voting to remove him. He just sat there. [sentence indistinct] After they had voted to remove him he went out. [sentence indistinct] Who removed him? Not UPC. The leaders were Edward Rugumayo and Dan Nabudere. These were the people who removed him. Now he says he wants to fight UPC.

Fight with what? How many men here or women will join Lule's [words indistinct]? Where (?in) Uganda is he going to fight the army? You know the sort of thing they are saying in Kampala? That people should not save their property, that they are fighting now. They blow up electricity and they say they are fighting. Now, electricity is used in hospitals. There have been pregnant women there in hospital. There have been children there very sick in hospital. And these people want to blow up electricity so that all sick patients should die. They are fighting. They are fighting for democracy.

Fellow citizens, if I were in the position of Mr Lule, I would retire quietly. In the first place, I think he is being deceived. I think he is being deceived by rumors that UPC rigged elections. [words indistinct] Secondly, that UPC has no support anywhere in Uganda. They know Uganda. Isn't that enough? Look at the crowd. They know it. Which party can have such a crowd anywhere in Uganda? Thirdly, he is being deceived that foreign countries will come and help him. Do you know what they say? They say Libya shall come. Saudi Arabia shall come. Israel shall come. America shall come. This is what they are telling people in Kampala. They are deceiving people that Libya, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United States shall bring troops into Uganda.

First of all, Israel and the Arabs (?don't see) eye to eye. Now they are coming in the same aircraft to land in Uganda to fight for some other people. We have no quarrel with the United States of America. We have no quarrel with the Russians. We have no quarrel with the Chinese. We have no quarrel with any country. We have no quarrel with Saudi Arabia. So these Ugandans actually sit down in other capitals and start dreaming. Let them go on dreaming. Here we must concentrate on the reconstruction of Uganda.

## CHAD

### CABINET RESHUFFLED; NEW DEFENSE MINISTER NAMED

AB130827 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 July (AFP)--Chadian head of state Goukouni Oueddei yesterday carried out a government reshuffle but kept on the leading ministers representing the northern and southern factions of the country appointed at the end of the civil war last December. Mr Goukouni stated that the new team was resolutely engaged in the battle for Chad's reconstruction and development. Observers said that the new Transitional Government of National Union was a subtle mixture of ethnic elements aimed at diminishing the role of political and military factions and which took into account personal competance.

An official communique said that the defence, war veterans and war disabled portfolio vacant since rebel Minister Hissein Habre was ousted in April 1980, was given to Major Adoum Togoi, former deputy commander of the integrated national army.

Meanwhile principal ministers Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue (vice-premier), Ahmat Acyl (foreign affairs) and Mahamat Abbabt Seid (interior) keep their posts.

Also Nganbet Kosnaye keeps the economy portfolio, but his ministry is now to be attached to the finance sector.

In one reshuffle, former Agriculture Minister Naimbaye Lossimian is named minister of state for rural development.

In all , Mr Goukouni has named eight new ministers and seven secretaries of state.

New health minister is Garadoum Monn-Djasnar, mayor of the southern town of Satr. The education portfolio, up to now held by southerner Ali Pemdegue, goes to Acheick ibn Oumar, a young official close to Ahmat Acyl. The Information and Justice Ministries, however, remain in southern hands, respectively Idkriss Amane and Kassire Delwa Koumakoye. Meanwhile Dr Facho Balaam, head of the Democratic National Union Party and a signatory of the Lagos agreements of last year which contributed to bringing the warring sides together, joins the government as transport and public works minister. New planning and resconstruction minister is Taher Souleymane. Finally, former cattle raising Minister Maina Affono takes on the labour and social security portfolio.

Two faction leaders, meanwhile, Adoum Dana (of the Western Armed Forces) and Ramat Alkhali (of the Chad Peoples Liberation Movement) leave the government.

## ZAIRE

### MEETING WITH BELGIUM'S NOTHOMB ENDS 10 JUL

AB110838 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0752 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Kinshasa--Belgium has given Zaire complete information on the legal status of Zairian nationals living in Belgium with regard to Belgian law. In this framework it pointed out the terms of the Belgian Government's statement made on 3 July 1981 condemning statements which can be interpreted in certain cases as appeals for violence and subversion. In addition, the two parties condemned any action undertaken in this framework whatever its origin.

This is contained in the joint communique signed at the end of the first part of the Belgium-Zaire joint high commission meeting which took place at the Department of Foreign Affairs from 8 to 10 July under the joint chairmanship of Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, and Citizen Bomboko Lokomba, vice first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

## Bomboko, Nothomb Interviewed

AB111404 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1257 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jul (AZAP)--At the end of the Belgium-Zaire joint high commission meeting on Friday evening Citizen Bomboko Lokomba, vice first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to the Belgian press.

Citizen Bomboko reasserted the uncompromising nature of the Zairian stand on the issue of subversive activities by certain Zairian nationals residing in Brussels. With regard to whether Zaire would like a modification of the Belgian law concerning foreigners living in Belgium, the vice first state commissioner stressed the principle of the respect of the sovereignty of each partner and reiterated Zaire's desire not to interfere in Belgium's internal affairs. He pointed out that Zaire did not intend to ask Belgium to gag the so-called opponents. "If they speak without going beyond a certain limit, there will be no problem between Zaire and Belgium; but the preaching of violence, the launching of appeals for the creation of guerrilla bases in Zaire, the use of disrespectful language against the head of state are criminal acts we cannot tolerate.

Citizen Bomboko pointed out that if, in the future, such acts were committed and tolerated on Belgian soil, Zaire would consider that the promises made at Belgium are without any basis and would be forced to reconsider. He concluded that the break in relations was not the only diplomatic measure that Zaire could take.

On his part, Mr Nothomb said: During the commission's deliberations, we had the opportunity to state the Belgian Government's position on the legal status of Zairian nationals with regard to Belgian law. We consider the use of Belgian hospitality to call for violence, subversion and to address insults to foreign heads of state as an abuse of Belgian hospitality. All these acts are punishable by Belgian law.

Nothomb stressed that Belgium understands Zaire's strong reaction to the position taken by so called Zairian dissidents in Belgium. The minister concluded that appeals for violence, subversion and insults to foreign heads of states are punishable acts and their perpetrators will be punished by sanctions provided under Belgian law.

Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, and members of his delegation left Kinshasa on Friday evening for Brussels. They were seen off by Citizen Bomboko Lokomba, vice first state commissioner and state commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation. The next meeting of the Zairian-Belgian joint commission will take place in Belgium on a date to be determined by the two countries.

## GAMBIA

### TWO GOVERNMENT OPPONENTS PENALIZED BY COURT

AB102242 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Banjul, 10 Jul (AFP)--Two Gambian Government opponents belonging to the Movement for Justice in Africa [MOJA], Mr Tidjani Koro Sala and Mr Fakeba Jewara, have just been fined 500 dalasis or sentenced to 6 months imprisonment by the court in Banjul.

The two government opponents were arrested last November following the break in diplomatic relations between Gambia and Libya. After being granted bail, they were later found guilty of trying to form an illegal association. Four other people involved in the case have been acquitted. MOA and the Socialist Revolutionary Party had been banned in November soon after the break in diplomatic relations between Libya and Gambia and the sending of Senegalese troops to Gambia in order to repulse any attack on it.

## GHANA

### PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST CHIEFTANCY DISPUTES

AB101847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpt] President Limann has warned that his administration will no more tolerate any chieftancy dispute in the country and anybody caught instigating such disputes will be dealt with drastically. Speaking during a courtesy call on the wa na [local chief's title], Momori Bondiri, as part of the tour of the upper region, Dr Limann said there cannot be a proper atmosphere for effective administration and reconstruction if a particular area is plagued with chieftancy disputes.

Referring to the tension within the Wala traditional area, the president said the creation of a separate region for the upper west area will not materialize if the people are engaged in fighting. He advised them to choose between fighting among themselves and looking for a separate region as the means of solving their problems. He also advised those eligible to register as voters to do so to enable them to vote in future elections and also to be able to decide in the referendum for a separate region for the upper west. Dr Limann appealed to the Wala people to cooperate with the security agency instead of obstructing their duty.

### LIMANN URGES PEOPLE TO PROTEST INSUFFICIENCIES

AB111232 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpt] President Limann has blamed Ghanaians for their failure to protest against insufficient supply of essential commodities. Addressing a durbar at Tumu, he delcared: If you are not getting your essential commodities, why are you not protesting? This is the sort of hyprocrisy we don't want. Dr Limann regretted that even though the people in the rural areas complain of insufficient goods they are still seen smuggling the goods. He urged the people to form cooperative units against the smuggling.

## GUINEA

### INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES TO EXPLOIT URANIUM

AB101642 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, July 10 (AFP)--Guinea's uranium industry will take off on November 1, Radio Conakry reported today in a broadcast monitored here.

The eight identified deposits of the strategic mineral will be exploited by two specially created consortiums, with Guinea and Nigeria holding 75 percent of the shares in the first group, which will operate in the southeast of the country, the radio said.

Other shareholders in this group, in which Guinea retains 50 percent, are Morocco (1.5 percent), the Arab-Afro-American group Arafenco (10 percent), Rudis of Yugoslavia (7.5 percent) and Davis-Masty of Britain (1 percent). The remaining 5 percent are still to be distributed.

The radio said the consortium has agreed to mobilise a total of 4.5 million dollars to get the project underway.

Guinea also holds 50 percent of the shares in the second group, which will operate in the northwest. Other shareholders are from Geomin of Romania, Arafenco, Davis-Masty, Hydro of France, and a Belgian group.

## MALI

### TRAORE GRANTS CLEMENCY TO TEACHERS, STUDENTS

AB110835 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Gen Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the republic, held discussions this morning at 0900 at the house of the people with a delegation of the National Trade Union for Education and Culture [SNEC], led by the secretary general of the National Union of Malian Workers [UNTM], Mr Bakari Karamb, and including the SNEC secretary general, Mamadou Lamine Diarra; the deputy secretary general, Balatigui Sako; the administrative secretary, Ahmadou Simbo; the second administrative secretary, Cheikh Sadibou Diang; the commissioner in charge of disputes, Mrs Sako, maiden name Mariam Maiga; and the treasurer, Kalifa Goenta. Modibo Diarra of the president's office reports on this audience:

[Begin recording] After congratulating the SNEC members for their election to office and the confidence that the teachers have placed in them, the UDPM secretary general and president of the republic said that to teach means to communicate one's knowledge to others in an intelligent and methodical manner. To teach means to set the example--in a nutshell, it is to educate. And for all these reasons, the head of state had to affirm that not everyone can be a teacher, because teaching presupposes one has risen above certain interests because this profession often has as its only reward the satisfaction of having trained capable men who influence the development of their country.

Mr Karambe, the secretary general of the UNTM, delivered to the head of state the special motion unanimously adopted by the SNEC congress. This special motion of the SNEC congress appeals for clemency from the secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic with respect to some measures taken against school children, students and certain teachers. Convinced about the importance and all the care which the president gives to the Malian schools and especially to the teacher, the SNEC delegation, on behalf of the Central Executive Bureau of the UNTM and the Executive Bureau of the SNEC, and through its second administrative secretary, Mr Cheikh Sadibou Diang, expressed the hope that the head of state's reply to this request can be a new link in the chain of clemency which he has granted to other cases.

The secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic said he was very moved by the speech made by the SNEC delegation and especially by the special motion sent him, a motion which reflects the sincere sentiments of the congress participants.

All those who wanted the disintegration of our country and the destruction of our institutions by using school children, students and teachers have been foiled, declared the head of state, for what these people have forgotten is that Mali is not only made up of teachers, school children and students, but Mali also consists of that proud people, that courageous people who have always been able to extend themselves and overcome all difficulties whatever their scope. If your congress is held in concord and unity, said the head of state of the SNEC delegation, I give you the assurance that I will guarantee this concord and unity. You are asking for clemency and I am granting it, but you, for your part, have to guarantee what I am granting. The head of state then enumerated the various measures in question, among which it should be noted that, teachers who were transferred into the administrative system can rejoin their posts if they so wish. Teachers who are in preventive detention shall be freed and the years of suspension imposed on certain students have been nulified. The head of state added that we should no longer forget that first of all the teacher is and must be an example and that no effort must be spared to insure that those who wanted to exploit the school children, students and some teachers cannot do so any more.

Highly moved, the secretary general of SNEC, Mr Mamadou Lamine Diarra, said that the president of the republic has taken a thorn out of the side of the Malian school system and from that of all Malian people. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### KANO RIOTERS BURN PROPERTY; ADVISER REPORTED DEAD

AB101800 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Many important buildings and houses, including the former residence of the state governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Bimi, have been burned down by demonstrators in Kano. They are said to be protesting against a querry issued to the emir, Alhaji Ado Bayero, by the government. Other houses burned include the state legislators', the Kano State radio and the ultramodern new secretariat complex which houses the Ministry of Information and Home Affairs, Finance, Local Government and part of the Ministry of Establishment. The Ministries of Works and Lands Survey, a new ultramodern restaurant near the secretariat and [word indistinct] center were also burned. The houses of the speaker of the state legislature, the majority leader, the commissioner for education and culture, the secretary to the state government, the chairman of the Triumph Publishing Company, Mallam Haroun Adamou, and the special adviser to the governor on political affairs were burned. Our correspondent in Kano reported that more than 70 cars belonging to the state government and members of the legislature have been burned. Some of the mobs are said to have moved to the Fagge area of the city, setting ablaze any house on which Governor Abubakar Rimi's photograph is pasted. Another group of the demonstrators are reported to have converged on the airport waiting for the arrival of the governor, who is attending a closed-door meeting with his UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] and GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] counterparts in Maduguri. Thousands of demonstrators are also said to have converged on the present house of Governor Rimi of Kano State. More than 300 policemen are guarding the house while thousands of others have been drafted to strategic places in the city. But our correspondent said it appeared the police cannot be able to cope with the situation. All offices have been deserted and the situation is said to have badly affected the functioning of commercial life in Kano. No casualities have been reported and no arrests made.

Meanwhile, the Kano State police command is appealing to the public in Kano to keep the peace. A statement by the public relations department of the command said efforts were being made to put the situation under control and asked the public to report anyone trying to cause trouble.

Last Wednesday, Governor Rimi gave the emir 48 hours to reply [to] a nine-point charge of alleged deliberate acts of disrespect to the government. Among others, the government accused Alhaji Ado Bayero of refusing to turban some district heads and attend the installations of five district heads [words indistict]. He was also said to have extended his annual leave and made trips within and outside the country without the permission of the government.

Quiet Reported 12 Jul

AB120940 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] All is reported to be now quiet in Kano after Friday's rioting in which property estimated at several thousands of naira were destroyed. The rioting followed the issuance of a query by the Kano State Government to the emir over what the authorities described as disrespect for the state executive.

Reports from Kano say hundreds of angry demonstrations took the street when the news of the query broke, damaging government buildings and setting official cars ablaze. Most affected were the State House of Assembly, which is reported to be completely burned down along with several vehicles parked outside the building. Also affected were the state radio station and the headquarters of the Imodu faction of the People's Redemption Party.

More than 100 armed riot policemen were on standby last night at the Murtala Muhammad Airport awaiting airlift to Kano. According to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, the policemen arrived at the airport after being placed on the alert as the Kano riots became widespread.

Inquiry Set

AB130657 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] An inquiry is to be set up into last Friday's rampage in Kano to determine its cause and identify those who incited the disturbance. This was announced by the state governor, Alhaji Muhammad Abubakar Rimi, who returned to the state capital yesterday under heavy police security. The governor had earlier inspected all the places burned down during the riot. A number of buildings and infrastructural facilities were destroyed in the violent demonstrations. They include the State House of Assembly and Kano radio station.

In the meantime, the political adviser to the state governor, Dr Ballah Muhammad, has been reported killed in the rampage. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Kano says that the late Dr Ballah Muhammad was stoned to death along with his younger brother, who was at the time visiting him from the United States. Meanwhile, a number of government officials and legislators, who went into hiding as a result of the demonstrations, have returned home. They are now taking refuge at the Government House in Kano.

STANDARD WARNS U.S. NOT TO INTERFERE IN AFRICA

AB101017 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Text] The NIGERIAN STANDARD writes on the OAU's choice of Libya as the venue of its next summit conference and says this would give other African heads of state a chance to assess Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The paper says the United States' reaction to the choice of venue is uncalled for. It, therefore, warns the Reagan administration not to interfere in issues affecting African states as Africans are capable of solving their problems.

## CIVIL SERVICE OFFICIAL DENIES NEW WAGE SCALES

AB101553 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The head of the Civil Service of the Federation, Mr G.A.E. Longeh, says the Federal Government has not approved any revision of the existing salary scale. He was reacting to an unsigned, undated document purported to have been issued by the Department of Information of the Executive Office of the president. The document is said to contain revised salary scales effective from the first of this month. Mr Longeh emphasized that as soon as the government authorized readjustment to the existing salary scale, a circular to that effect would be issued by his office.

## POLICE OFFICIAL ADVOCATES CLOSER TIES WITH ARMY

AB102145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The inspector general of police, Mr Sunday Adewusi, has called for closer ties between the Nigerian Army and the police. He made the call today when the provost marshal of the Nigerian Army, Arrakan Barracks, Apapa, Col I.O.N. Nwachwuku, paid a courtesy call on him at the force headquarters in Lagos. Mr Adewusi stated that the security of the national was the ultimate role which both the army and the police were working to achieve, pointing out that it was therefore essential that they work together. The inspector general remarked that lack of communications had been largely responsible for the friction between the two forces in the past but added that with mutual interaction among themselves, cooperation would be achieved.

# SENEGAL

## MARXIST-LENINIST GROUP BECOMES EIGHTH LEGAL PARTY

AB101228 Paris AFP in French 1053 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Dakar, 10 Jul (AFP)--The Democratic League-Labor Party Movement (Marxist-Leninist) has been legally recognized and has become the eighth political party in Senegal. The Democratic League, which is led by Mr Babacar Sane, a teacher, comprises leaders of the very influential Sole and Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES), whose secretary general is Mr Mamadou Ndoye. The political parties recognized since Senegal's return to a multiparty system without restrictions last April are: the National Democratic Rally of Professor Cheikh Anta Diop, the AND-JEF-Revolutionary Movement for National Democracy of Mr Landing Savane and the People's Democratic Movement of former Prime Minster Mr Mamadou Dia.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MAPUTO REQUESTS RETURN OF MIG-17, ACCESS TO PILOT

EA101314 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] A communique issued by the Mozambique Air Force General Staff last night reported that the Mozambique authorities have now requested the return of the MiG-17 aircraft, as well as access to pilot Francisco Bomba, as is the established practice in cases of this kind. The communique said some of the factors relating to the case of the Moambique pilot, who is now at the South African air base of Hoedspruit, had already been established. The communique added, however, that investigations are continuing.

### PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS MIG-17 PILOT'S DEFECTION

EA101316 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] According to today's NOTICIAS, when asked about pilot Adriano Bomba's request for political asylum in South Africa, a senior party official said, and we quote: We are not surprised. As long as there is revolution, there will be counterrevolutionaries. End of quote. The party official in question described the incident as part of the process of the class struggle being waged in our country and which has been intensified by the unleashing of the vigorous political offensive.

### FIVE MEMBERS OF RESISTANCE GROUP SURRENDER

EA121318 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Five members of the so-called Free Africa bandit gang, who have deserted and surrendered to Mozambique authorities, were presented to the news media in Maputo yesterday. They said they had deserted (?their gang) because they regarded the gang's warlike actions as fruitless.

Desertions from the gang, which calls itself the resistance, have been increasing of late as a result of Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique action, particularly Operation Leopard, carried out by our forces in Mussorize.

The deserters from the counterrevolutionary gang are: Jose Martins Gilberto; Henrique Fabiao (Sitoe); Orlando Julio Inacio; and Pietro Constantino (Ferino) [only four names given]. They are former holders of leadership positions in the gang. Three of them were snatched from the (Sakuze) reeducation camp in 1979 and the other two crossed the border illegally into Rhodesia in 1977.

Asked about the reasons for their escape and subsequent surrender to the Mozambique authorities, they all said that they had been recruited by force and against their wishes, adding that when they had tried to discuss and find out more about the so-called Free Africa, they were threatened. As they were afraid of being shot, they surrendered to the Mozambique authorities.

Admitting that the gang had connections with agents of the Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State and the Directorate General for Security [former colonial state security organizations] and with Rhodesians and South Africans, who were the sources of the gang's military equipment, the five deserters said that they believed that former colonialist property owners and imperialist forces were backing the counter-revolutionary gang.

They confirmed that the so-called resistance had committed acts of terrorism, particularly the chopping off of ears, lips and sexual organs, murder of people and the pillaging of shops and supply vehicles.

Asked if there were others interested in escaping from the gang, they said that there was a climate of distrust between the bandit leaders and other members of the gang, adding, however, that owing to the propaganda that anyone surrendering would be slaughtered by the authorities, they were afraid of deserting. They named many others with whom they had talked and who were interested in surrendering to Mozambique authorities. Some of those interested in surrendering were holders of leadership positions, who, like themselves, had been kidnapped and pressed into the gang.

At the end of the press conference, Antonio Joaquim (Calisse) Henrique Fabiao (Sitoe); Orlando Julio Inacio; Jose Martins Gilberto; and Pietro Constantino (Ferino) addressed a call to their former colleagues in the so-called resistance to desert the bandit gang and surrender to Mozambique authorities.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MOZAMBICAN SEEKS ASYLUM; PLANE TO BE RETURNED

CA091252 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY has confirmed in Maputo that a MiG-17 fighter aircraft of the Mozambique Air Force flew to South Africa yesterday and says the incident is being investigated. A 23-year-old flight lieutenant of the Mozambique Air Force flew across the border between Mozambique and South Africa and asked for political asylum.

The chief of air staff intelligence, Brigadier (Van der List), told a new conference at Hoedspruit Air Base that Lt Adriano Francisco Bomba took off from Maputo yesterday morning and after flying low in a northeasterly direction turned west and crossed the South African border. He then rose to an altitude of about 7,000 meters and tried unsuccessfully to make radio contact with other aircraft. Two Mirage F-1 aircraft from one squadron at Hoedspruit intercepted the MiG and forced it to land at the air base. Lieutenant Bomba showed no aggressive intentions when he was intercepted by the two Mirages. When he landed at 1029 he immediately asked for political asylum. The MiG-17 was armed with 1 37-mm cannon and 2 23-mm cannons and carried the Frelimo insignia on its tail.

Lieutenant Bomba said at a news conference that he had decided to leave Mozambique because living conditions had become intolerable. Brigadier (Van der List) said the air force would take care of Lieutenant Bomba until the authorities had taken a decison on his future.

Because the MiG was an obsolete plane, the air force was not interested in it, and arrangements would be made for it to be returned to the Mozambique authorities at a later stage.

## ZIMBABWE

### KAUNDA, BANANA SPEAK AT BANQUET; AGREEMENT SIGNED

CA111058 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The visiting Zambian head of state, Dr Kaunda, says developing countries continue to be exploited through the low prices offered for their raw materials by developed nations. Speaking at a state banquet held in his honor last night, Dr Kaunda said that if an equitable relationship that adequately rewards the poor Southern Hemisphere is not found, world peace will be threatened. He stressed that there can be no peace between an exploiting and an exploited world. He said if a solution is not found there is bound to be a North-South confrontation instead of a dialogue. President Kaunda said: Our struggle now is for economic independence and for sustained economic growth. He said that some of the problems that hinder the realization of the people's aspirations include the lack of adequate resources, external economic pressures, lack of experienced leaders and managerial skills. He said claims by our detractors that socialist policies are responsible for the failures of developing countries are not true, adding that no developing country has a viable alternative to socialism. The Zambian leader paid tribute to the people of Zimbabwe for their warm hospitality during his 5-day stay in the country.

In reply, the president, Comrade Banana, assured Dr Kaunda that the people and Government of Zimbabwe are determined to work together as a united society within the framework of a nonracial government. He said efforts are being made to create institutions capable of laying the foundations for the development of a socialist Zimbabwe. Comrade Banana called for the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries, saying that economic fortunes for Zambia and Zimbabwe are interlinked.

Earlier the governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia signed a trade and cooperation agreement. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, said the trade agreement helps in the consolidation of Zimbabwe's hard-won independence. The prime minister appealed for increased efforts to build the already existing transport, power and cultural links to ensure the country's economic objectives.

In reply, President Kaunda also appealed for closer political and administrative ties in order to develop unity and understanding among the people of both countries. He said the Government of Zimbabwe has accomplished a great change within the nation in giving it direction and in the implementation of reconciliation policy.

The minister of economic planning and development, Comrade Chidzero, signed the agreement for Zimbabwe and Mr Chisupa, the Zambian minister of commerce and industry, signed for his country. President Kaunda and his delegation leave for home today.